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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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FOREWORD

The Immigration Research Digest is prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Research and Studies of the AICC. It is a summary and guide to important new research contributions to knowledge of international migration, including both the background of emigration and immigration and its results. As a rule, works reviewed in the AICC Integration Digest will not be included unless they have research aspects that deserve special mention.

Although most concerned with immigration to the United States, this Digest is intended to give international coverage of migration studies. References are obtained from a number of bibliographical sources, through the cooperation of specialists in history, economics, and other social sciences. Semi-annual publication is planned, with inclusion of materials that have become available to the contributors during the preceding six months; but important older materials not previously reviewed may be included from time to time.

The Digest is prepared as a service for persons wishing to keep abreast of developments in immigration studies. The Committee has undertaken this publication to fill what it regards as a long felt need in the area of immigration studies. It will be appreciated if readers recommend material for inclusion or suggest how the publication can best meet their needs in future issues.

E. P. Hutchinson, Editor

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NOTES AND ITEMS

A List of Doctoral Dissertations, 1958-59

From Index to American Doctoral Dissertations, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., Vol. XIX (1958-59).

History

Mullaly, Harry F., United States Refugee Policy, 1789-1956. A study of the traditional policy of asylum for political, racial, or religious refugees. (New York University)

Prpic, George, The Croats in America. (Georgetown University)

Walker, Mack, Germany and the Emigration, 1815-1855. (Harvard)

Political Science

Harris, Charles W., International Legal and Political Factors in the United States' Disposition of Alien Enemy Assets seized during World War II: a case study of German assets. (University of Wisconsin)

Mahoney, James M., The Influence of the Irish-Americans upon the Foreign Policy of the United States, 1865-1872. (Clark University)

Sociology

Graham, Lloyd B., The Adoption of Children from Japan by American Families. (University of Toronto)

Robbins, Richard H., The Immigration Act of 1952: a case study in political sociology. (University of Illinois)

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Immigration and Naturalization, 1958-1959

According to the annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which has just been issued, 260,686 immigrant aliens were admitted during the year ended June 30, 1959. This was an increase of more than 7,000 over the total for the preceding fiscal year. The increase was in the non-quota immigrant category which rose to 163,029 from the preceding year's 151,112 principally because of the inclusion as nonquota immigrants of 25,424 Hungarian parolees whose status was adjusted under the Act of July 25, 1958. Nonquota immigrants from Western Hemisphere countries stood at 66,386, a decrease of about 20,000 from the preceding year.

Quota immigration at 97,657 showed a decrease of approximately 4,500, made up of a larger decrease in the nonpreference quota class and a small increase in the preference classes as a whole. By country of birth the larger numerical decreases were for Ireland and the United Kingdom, and there were increases for Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Soviet Russia, and a few other countries.

The number of aliens who reported under the alien address program was 2,948,694 or about 50,000 greater than in 1958. The current annual report gives greater information than formerly on these aliens, for the classification by nationality is expanded from eight principal nationalities in 1958 to over a hundred in 1959.

Naturalizations declined from approximately 120,000 in the year ended June 30, 1958 to about 104,000 in the latest fiscal year. The principal countries of former allegiance of those naturalized were Germany, the British Empire in Europe, Canada, Italy, and Poland.

As in preceding years the annual report carries a wide variety of additional information on emigrant aliens, passenger arrivals and departures, the admission of agricultural laborers, exclusions and deportations, insular travel, the number of private immigration bills in Congress, etc. Comparison with the reports for earlier years is facilitated by uniform numbering of the principal statistical tables from one year to another.

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Research Group for European Migration Problems (REMP)

Address: 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands

This organization of European scholars concerned with problems of international migration began its work in 1952. Under the direction of Dr. G. Beijer, the REMP has actively supported research studies and has published a number of research papers and reports on various aspects of international migration. Its publication series contains the following works (Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, publisher):

1. Hilde Wander, The importance of emigration for the solution of population problems in Western Europe, 74 pp. (out of print).
2. H. A. Citroen, European emigration overseas, past and future, 59 pp.
3. G. Beyer and J. J. Oudegeest, Some aspects of migration problems in the Netherlands, and T. van den Brink, Some quantitative aspects of future population developments in the Netherlands, 66 pp.
4. Friedrich Edding, The refugees as a burden, a stimulus, and a challenge to the West German economy, 69 pp. (out of print).
5. Axel de Gadolin, The solution of the Karelian refugee problem in Finland, 58 pp.
6. William Petersen, Some factors influencing postwar emigration from the Netherlands, 92 pp.
7. E. W. Hofstee, Some remarks on selective migration, 34 pp.
8. Xavier Lannes, L'immigration en France depuis 1945, with summaries in English, Italian, and German, 129 pp.

9. Fernando Bastos de Avila, S. J., Economic impact of immigration. The Brazilian immigration problem, 113 pp.
10. Willem Steigenga, Industrialization - Emigration. The consequences of the demographic development in the Netherlands, 80 pp.
11. H. Verwey-Jonker and P. O. M. Brackel, The assimilation and integration of pre- and postwar refugees in the Netherlands, 55 pp.

The REMP also issues the quarterly REMP Bulletin (in English, edited by Dr. Beijer, subscription price with supplements \$3.00 a year). The Bulletin contains current news notes, bibliographical references to recent publications, and selected articles on immigration and the integration of migrants. The following are among the principal articles published during the past year, 1959:-

B. Luckham, "The impact of immigration upon Australian labour."

Harry Rosenfield, "Necessary administrative reforms in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952" (author's abridgement of article in the Fordham Law Review).

J. J. Mol, "Theoretical frame of reference for the interactional patterns of religion and the adjustment of immigrants."

C. A. Price, "The effects of post-war immigration on the growth of population, ethnic composition and religious structure of Australia, 1945-56."

H. Heyn, "Psychological and legal problems at the integration of foreign refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany."

Ernest Rubin, "Immigration and the economic growth of the United States, 1790-1914."

G. Beijer, "Demographic consequences of the flight of intellectuals, highly skilled, skilled and unskilled workers from Eastern to Western Germany."

The supplement issued during 1959 is Dutch group settlement in Brazil, by H. Hack, 68 pp., January 1959.

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Several Bibliographies

Lists of references are included in the standard works on immigration, and specialized bibliographies are usually contained in published studies that deal with separate national origin groups or particular aspects of international migration. Important current publications are noted in the A. I. C. C. News. The periodical digest, The Integration of Immigrants, prepared by the A. I. C. C. Committee on Integration, gives good coverage of that subject, and there are a number of other useful bibliographical sources. The number of extensive and fairly recent general purpose bibliographies, however, is not large. Three that are especially useful are listed below.

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Immigration in the United States, A Selected List of References, 94 pages, mimeographed, Washington, Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress, 1943 (out of print). Unfortunately no longer up to date, this is a classified listing of 730 books and articles on immigration and the foreign born. In addition to general works it includes material on the history and statistics of immigration to the United States, on crime, on deportation, etc. The bulk of the references (pp. 36-71) relate to separate national origin groups. Full references are given but are not annotated except for brief indication of the contents of some of the major works. The usefulness of the bibliography is increased by author and subject indexes.

Research on Immigrant Adjustment and Ethnic Groups, A Bibliography of Published Material, 1920-1953, 131 pages, reproduced from typescript, Ottawa, Research Division, Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, February, 1956. This is an extensive list of materials on immigrant peoples in Canada, classified by national origin or ethnic group. Lesser items have been omitted where more detailed materials are available. Brief notes in description of some of the items are added, especially where the title does not fully explain the contents or the nature of the material.

A Report on World Population Migrations, Washington, George Washington University, 1956. The greater part of this volume is made up of two large bibliographies:

An Introductory Bibliography for the History of American Immigration, 1607-1955, prepared by Dr. Richard C. Haskett and Staff, pp. 85-295.

and

An Annotated Bibliography on the Demographic, Economic and Sociological Aspects of Immigration. Prepared by Assistant Dean C. B. Lavell and Dr. Wilson E. Schmidt and Staff, pp. 296-449.

The first bibliography is described in the introduction as a preliminary listing, mostly of secondary works and without claim to completeness, but is in fact very comprehensive and gives broad coverage of widely ranging materials on immigration. The compilers state that "Most of the titles are listed within a topical arrangement but under broad chronological divisions roughly corresponding to characteristic periods of immigration development." There is a detailed table of contents (pp. 87-90). Brief annotations give evaluations of many of the listed items.

The second is also a classified bibliography and is provided with a table of contents (pp. 296-298). Quite detailed annotations summarize the contents and conclusions of the majority of the works.

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The 1960 Census: Information on Foreign Born and Second Generation

Questions on the census schedule: The following tabular summary shows the questions relating to the foreign born and the second generation to be included in the 1960 Census, and gives changes from the preceding census.

	<u>1960 Census</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>
Country of birth	25% sample	complete enumeration
Country of birth of parents	25% sample	20% sample
Language spoken before coming to the United States (for foreign born only)	25% sample	not asked
Citizenship of the foreign born	not asked	complete enumeration

For economy, the 1960 Census will collect more items of information on a sample basis than preceding censuses. The sampling will make it possible to include more questions than could be included otherwise; and it is believed that a 25% sample will be adequate for the usual cross-tabulations. The substitution of the question on native tongue in place of citizenship has been explained for the reasons that the information on native tongue will make it possible to distinguish between different groups within a given country of origin (such as Canada and Poland, for example), that the number of foreign born who are not citizens is obtained through Alien Registration, and that there is insufficient evidence of use of the 1950 information on citizenship for research purposes.

Publication plans: The Census Bureau plans now call for five series of final population reports, of which three series will contain information on the foreign born and their children, as follows:

Series P-C, state reports on the general social and economic characteristics of the population. These are to give without cross-tabulation the distribution of the foreign stock (i.e., the foreign born and the second generation combined) by country of origin, for all areas containing 1,000 or more persons of foreign stock. For the same areas a separate tabulation will give the native tongue of the foreign born.

Series P-D, state reports on detailed characteristics. These are to give detailed country of origin data for States and standard metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more, separately for foreign born and second generation, and cross-classified by sex and color. Over 80 countries and areas are included in the country of origin classification.

Series P-E, special reports. The information from the Census Bureau is that a special report on nativity and parentage presumably will be prepared, similar in form to the corresponding 1950 report, but that final plans have not yet been made. There is also the possibility of a special report of the information on native tongue that will be collected in the 1960 Census.

Additional information on the foreign born and the native-born children of the foreign born will be contained in the census tract reports for larger cities. According to present publication plans the number of foreign-born white, native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and total foreign stock by country of origin will be given for each census tract. The country of origin classification is to be as follows: Great Britain (England, Scotland,

Wales), Ireland (Eire), Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada, Mexico, and all others. This differs from 1950 in a reduced number of countries, and the combination of first and second generation in the country of origin tabulation.

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Two Immigration Manuals

Frank L. Auerbach, Immigration Laws of the United States, 372 pp., Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1955. Price \$10.00 with supplement.

Charles Gordon and Harry N. Rosenfield, Immigration Law and Procedure, 1180 pp., Albany, Banks and Co., 1959. Price \$25.00.

These two works do not fall within the range of immigration studies to be covered regularly by this Digest, but are distinguished products of legal research and deserve mention as valuable guides and reference sources for anyone with less than a lifetime of experience in the field of immigration law and procedure.

The complex legal and administrative structure that faces the immigrant and the alien is the product of international treaty, of Congressional acts and amendments, of administrative regulation and procedure designed to specify further and carry out the will of Congress, and of judicial interpretation of the law and review of administrative action. Both Auerbach and Gordon and Rosenfield summarize this vast body of material, showing the legal rights, obligations, and liabilities of the immigrant and alien resident.

Auerbach's text has been the authoritative work in this field since its publication in 1955, and it has been kept up to date with supplements and cumulative indexes issued in 1956, 1958, 1959 and 1960, and a new edition is now in preparation. Organized into 42 chapters according to topic, it covers the entire range of administrative organization, immigrant and nonimmigrant classes, admission, exclusion, deportation, etc. In the chapter on deportation proceedings (pp. 239-248), to take one example, it sets forth the deportation procedures prescribed by the 1952 Act, including the investigation and warrant for arrest, the provisions for hearings and representation by counsel, right of appeal, determination of country to which the alien may be deported, stay of deportation, and discretionary authority to permit voluntary departure. A detailed analytical index and citations of law, Code of Federal Regulations, and court decisions throughout the book make it a flexible immigration manual and reference source.

Gordon and Rosenfield cover the same ground but with somewhat different emphasis. Where Auerbach gives primarily the legal and official specifications, the new text is oriented more toward the lawyer and voluntary agency concerned with an immigration case. There is a very informative section on the role of attorney and voluntary agency (pp. 70-90); procedures to be followed and documentary requirements are given in explicit detail; and the location of the burden of proof is made clear. The treatment is especially full, furthermore, in setting forth how administrative and court decisions and Board of Immigration Appeals and Supreme Court rulings have sharpened

and defined immigration law. For example, the crimes that have been held to constitute moral turpitude and those that have been excluded are set forth at length (pp. 466-481), with the citation of at least a hundred cases and hearings; and similar care is used throughout in developing the judicial and administrative definition of the terms of the controlling acts. The only other source of information in comparable detail is the Immigration Manual formerly prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the use of its immigration officers. Perhaps it should be added that the price of Immigration Law and Procedure is as impressive as its contents, but the volume should be well worth the amount to anyone working in this field. It is the intention of the authors to publish an annual cumulative supplement.

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RESEARCH DIGESTS

Edwin Fenton, "Italians in the Labor Movement," Pennsylvania History, XXVI (April, 1959), pp. 133-148.

This unpretentious but careful study throws new light on an old question: Why has the organization of immigrants into American labor unions been very difficult in some circumstances but relatively easy in others? The usual answer emphasizes the particular social background of the immigrant group in question. Dr. Fenton's study of Italian workingmen in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the twentieth century, however, shows that purely economic factors determined the ability of unions to attract and hold the allegiance of immigrants in substantial numbers. In those trades in which a union had effective bargaining power, it could organize the Italians; but it could not if it did not have a strong economic position in relation to the employers. Italian masons were easily organized because (a) the employers were dependent on a local labor market, and (b) wages were a small part of total costs. Barbers were very hard to organize in big cities because haircutting was so competitive and the price so sensitive to wages. In small towns the union was generally successful, regardless of the presence or absence of Italians.

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J. Joseph Huthmacher, "Massachusetts People and Politics, 1919-1933"
Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1959. 328 pp. \$6.50

In 1951 Samuel Lubell's influential book, The Future of American Politics, demonstrated that historians and political scientists had been missing a lot by paying little attention to the voting behavior of European immigrant groups in America. By analyzing selected election statistics, Lubell showed that a massive shift of the "foreign vote" sometimes shaped the course of American politics. He pointed especially to the election of 1928, when the urban-immigrant coalition that later backed the New Deal had crystallized.

The present monograph, which originated as a Ph.D. dissertation at Harvard, makes the first careful, historical examination of the voting behavior of immigrant groups during the 1920's. In doing so, it both confirms and modifies Lubell's hypotheses. Before the 1920's, Huthmacher shows, the bulk of the New Immigrant vote was Republican, partly because the Irish Democrats were slow to

yield offices to later arrivals and partly because Republican high tariff and sound money principles sounded good to factory workers. In both parties the immigrant vote had counted heavily in support of the social legislation that made Massachusetts one of the most progressive states in the nation.

In 1920 immigrants deserted the Democratic party en masse, chiefly out of disillusion with Wilson's League of Nations. The Republicans reaped only a temporary advantage, however. Their increasing conservatism and concentration on issues such as prohibition and immigration restriction alienated immigrant support. In 1926, aided by depression in the textile and shoe industries, David I. Walsh mobilized a new coalition that made Massachusetts thereafter a predominantly Democratic state; and in this coalition the New Immigrants were an essential component.

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International Labor Office. "International Migration 1945-1957"
(Geneva, 1959, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 54; pp. xiii + 414).

This important work not only provides detailed statistics of the nature and composition of post-war international migration flows, but also comments at length upon their economic, demographic and social impact upon the receiving countries. It also provides, in Part I, excellent short histories of the settlement of upwards of 12 million refugees in Western Germany; of the settlement of displaced persons and later refugees through UNRRA, IRO, ICEM and other international agencies; population shifts in Asia and the Middle East; and the immigration into Israel. Part II deals with major post-war intercontinental but non-refugee movement, and discusses the labor supply and demand throughout the world, thus indicating some of the potential of future migration and its role in reducing "overpopulation".

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Ralph R. Ireland, "Some Effects of Oriental Immigration on Canadian Trade Union Ideology," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, January 1960, pp. 217-221.

The author explains that the study was made to trace out "some of the effects of Oriental immigration on the ideology and practices of the organized labor movement in Canada from the Eighteen Eighties until the close of World War II." The report therefore deals with an important aspect of the relation of immigration to labor force, and particular interest attaches to the ethnic group discussed in the paper.

The Trade and Labor Congress (T.L.C.) of Canada, whose development paralleled to some extent that of the AFL in the United States in the period 1880-1946, adopted an anti-Oriental attitude in the 1880's. The T.L.C., which called for exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindu immigration, adopted in its platform of 1909 the objective of "Exclusion of all Asiatics." Failing to secure this objective through legislation, the T.L.C. then resorted to devices which barred Orientals from trade union membership.

In 1923 the Chinese Immigration Act of Canada was passed excluding all Chinese but a few specified classes. Through the efforts of the Japanese

delegates to the annual T.L.C. convention, the Congress by 1931 had substituted for "Exclusion of all Asiatics" the new principle of "Exclusion of all races that cannot be properly assimilated into the national life of Canada." Since World War II efforts have been made to unionize the Orientals in Canada and to combat racially discriminatory policies. (Reprints may be obtained by writing to Professor Ireland, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.)

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John Kosa, "Land of Choice, The Hungarians in Canada," Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1957.

This thin volume of about a hundred pages is an outstanding account of the cultural adjustment of an immigrant group. Supplemented by historical materials and recent Hungarian-language newspaper files, the study is based on field work in the years 1950 to 1953 during which the author observed Hungarian family and group activities and conducted intensive interviews of a sample of 112 migrants and their families.

The sample was limited to those who were 16 years of age or older when they migrated to Canada, resided in the Province of Ontario, were from the poorer class in Hungary, and had come to Canada before 1939. It thus excludes the refugees of 1945 and after, who were more often of middle or upper middle class origin, and is drawn from the predominantly peasant migration that came to Canada after the quota laws checked the movement to the United States. Care was taken to make the sample representative of the urban-rural and religious distribution of the Hungarians in Canada.

The book itself is full of information and insights on the cultural adaptation of the Hungarians to the Canadian environment; and a brief review cannot do justice to the full range of material that is presented. The study documents the blending of old and new cultural patterns in the life of the migrants, the greater persistence of certain traditional values, the rapid adoption of Canadian ways in external and economic aspects of life, and the merging of the second generation into the dominant society. The strength of the sib or extended kinship system brought over from Hungary is described, together with its role in giving status and support of its members; but the younger generation is found to move toward the Canadian pattern of immediate family rather than extended kinship loyalties. A new class structure on economic lines is arising in partial replacement of the older system based on other criteria of status. An especially informative chapter deals with marriage and the family. The unbalanced sex ratio of immigration and enforced bachelorhood are noted. Conflict between Old World and New World patterns of intrafamily authority and control of children is described. Here an informant sums up a parental problem by saying that "the children are 'manageable' up to the age of ten. After that 'they want to do things as Canadians do.'" Another intergenerational difference of opinion is noted to be the resistance of the second generation to parental ambitions for them to enter a profession.

As the author says and the reader finds for himself, this study is like a "discovery of a small world in itself . . . rapidly changing, dying out in the natural cycle of human life" as the second generation replaces the first and moves from its Hungarian cultural heritage in adjusting to the Canadian environment.

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Thomas T. McAvoy, ed., "Roman Catholicism and the American Way of Life"
Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1960. 248 pp. \$4.50.

Gathered together under this capacious title are eighteen essays that originated at symposia held at Notre Dame University. Some of the essays are scholarly; a few are historical; most are short sketches of aspects of the contemporary scene by men close to it. The first half of the book treats some of the general problems and prospects of American Catholics today, touching at several points on the theme of immigration. The second half concentrates on Catholic immigrant groups.

Students of immigration will find especially useful Msgr. Edward A. Swanstrom's comments on the new Catholic immigration from eastern Europe since 1945. In a few balanced pages, he sums up the distinctive characteristics of this assisted immigration and its impact on the corporate life of the Church. Other chapters, more pretentiously sociological, examine the general process of Americanization which Catholicism has undergone. Still another reviews historically the changing and divergent attitudes that American Catholics have displayed toward the immigrant. Finally, there are individual chapters on the Irish, the German, the Italian, the Polish, and the Puerto Rican Catholic in America. Perhaps the most helpful of these is Father Gilbert A. Carroll's account of how the Archdiocese of Chicago is coping with the problems of the Puerto Ricans in the city without being able to organize national parishes for them.

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J. S. McDonald, "Some Socio-economic Emigration Differentials in Rural Italy, 1902-1913," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 7(1):55-72, October 1958.

This report is based on study of Italian official data for the period of heavy prewar emigration, 1902 to 1913, and on extensive field work in Italy. The purpose of the study was to test the role of economic factors in emigration from rural Italy by analysis of the movement by district and by relating emigration rates to the differing socio-economic systems in each of Italy's subdivisions. The report is therefore a valuable account of regional differences in the social and economic organization of rural Italy as well as an intensive examination of socio-economic factors in emigration.

The districts chosen for study were Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches in Central Italy; Abruzzi-Molise, Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily's east, north, and west coasts in the South; Sicily's mountain interior and south coast; and Apulia. It is shown that the class structure and the organization of agriculture vary widely from one region to another, and that although generalizations must be qualified some associated differences in the emigration rates appear. Association between lower regional average income levels and higher emigration rates is noted, but instead of accepting the usual interpretation that an economic "push" factor operated the author concludes that the fundamental factors underlying regional emigration differences were differences of social and economic organization. Much poverty existed in the districts of higher average income as well as in those of lower average income, but more aggressive working class movements were present

in the former; and it is the author's conclusion that emigration was inversely related to the extent of such movements. As he explains, "Militant cultivators' associations, on the one hand, and emigration, on the other, were alternative means of seeking increased income," and the choice between the two alternatives is thought to have depended on the class structure of the districts. It is shown in particular that emigration was consistently rather low from the so-called "Red Crescent" of Central Italy, where militant organizations were especially active.

It is further reported that emigration increased the income level of the nonmigrants, in the first place through remittances and secondly through reduction of the labor supply and a consequent improvement in the condition of the remaining workers. Contrary to the common impression, local economic crises in the South such as the decline of olive production and of the wine industry were not found to have had large effect on emigration rates.

Frank Meissner, "Australia's Postwar Immigrants," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, January 1960, pp. 169-177.

This informative, documented, and well written article gives a brief survey of Australian immigration and immigration policy, then analyzes the composition of Australia's postwar immigrants and their impact on the Australian economy.

With a population of approximately seven and a half million at the end of the war, Australia received over a million new migrants between 1947 and 1956. It is estimated that "sustained immigration, plus the equally fast natural growth . . . should result in a total population of 10 million in 1960." In composition the postwar immigrants were mainly European, and of these ". . . almost half were of British nationality, 11 percent Italians, 8 percent Poles, and 7 percent Dutch . . ." The immigrants were young, and there were 130 males to 100 females. The occupational distribution among males indicated a high proportion of skilled workers, whose migration to Australia is explicitly favored.

The large immigration is believed to have had considerable economic effects, not all of which were desirable. Thus the immigrants remedied somewhat the extreme labor shortage but increased the demand for housing, already in short supply. Additional capital, likewise in chronic short supply, was needed in connection with the new jobs that immigrants entered. Thus immigration accentuated the inflationary pressures in the fully employed economy. Despite various difficulties, including perhaps too rapid an absorption of immigrants, the author concludes nevertheless that "their (the immigrants') know-how, industry and capital will no doubt prove a tremendous asset in Australia's further economic development." (Reprints may be obtained, for a limited time, by writing to the author at the Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, California).

Dietmar Rothermund, "The German Problem of Colonial Pennsylvania,"
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 84 (January, 1960),
pp. 3-21.

Utilizing hitherto neglected manuscript collections, this study by a Fulbright exchange scholar working at the University of Pennsylvania deals with the first occasion on which anti-immigrant feeling became a major issue in American politics. As a consequence of wars with Spain and France, sharp party strife divided Pennsylvania in the 1740's and 1750's. The "proprietary party," which backed the Penn family, enlisted the support of the Scotch-Irish frontiersmen on the issue of defense. The Quakers, on the other hand, rallied the German sectarians in support of a pacifist policy. To non-pacifist Pennsylvanians, therefore, the rapid increase in German immigration during these years looked ominous and menacing. By the outbreak of the French and Indian War, however, many of the German church people, who were not pacifists, were becoming politically active on the proprietary side. When the Germans no longer constituted a solid bloc, they ceased to be a worrisome political problem.

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Arnold Schrier, "Ireland and the American Emigration, 1850-1900"
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1958. 210 pp. \$4.50

Until recently, historians of American immigration largely neglected one of its most important aspects--the consequences it has had for the country of origin. The present monograph is the latest of several studies that have begun to explore the effects rather than the causes of emigration; and although it does not offer much in the way of significant generalization, it brings together some interesting data. No country provides a better field for such an investigation than Ireland, for she suffered in the fifty years after the Great Famine an emigration equal to one-half of her total population on the eve of that catastrophe.

Professor Schrier's information is drawn from contemporary newspapers, from letters that emigrants wrote, and from a study of Irish folklore. He has good chapters on the customs and folkways that grew up around the constant experience of saying goodbye to departing relatives and friends. The book looks closely at the remittances that emigrants sent home from abroad in amounts that exceeded the total governmental expenditures for poor relief for a long time. We see the returned emigrant who comes back to Ireland, parades his success before his fellow countrymen, and often tries to imbue them with an American spirit of individualism and enterprise. But neither the remittances nor the emigrants who return seemed to have much effect except to stimulate the continuing exodus.

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Thomas, Brinley, Ed., "Economics of International Migration." Proceedings of a Conference held by the International Economic Association. McMillan and Co., Ltd., London and New York, 1958, pp. xiii + 502.

The text provides comments upon some of the more significant economic aspects associated with international immigration to a wide range of countries. As most of these do not go beyond 1955, the statistical data are now of limited use. But many of the papers and the recorded discussion of the conference deal with important theoretical issues. In this regard, the opening essays in Part I, "Analytical Survey," pp. 3-62, are particularly significant. These deal with international investment flows (B. Thomas); the general effects of immigration upon receiving countries (J. J. Spengler); and more precisely the consequences of immigration in terms of capital formation and inflationary pressure (A. P. Lerner).

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UNESCO. "The Cultural Integration of Immigrants." Population and Culture Series, 1959, pp. 297. Ed., W. D. Borrie, together with case studies by M. Diegues, Jr., and A. H. Neiva on Brazil; J. Isaac on Israel; C. A. Price on Group Settlement with particular reference to Australia; and J. Zubrzycki on some aspects of Intra-European Migration.

While this work deals mainly with aspects of assimilation, it also contains discussion of the role of the state in modern immigration (Ch. II), an outline of some of the principles behind current policies (Ch. III) and a discussion of some theoretical concepts of the processes of settlement (Chs. V-VIII). The case studies provide comparative data on the after-histories of different immigrant groups in various economic, social and cultural circumstances.

The book is based upon the proceedings of the Unesco Conference held in Havana in 1956.

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United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Since 1949 the U.N. has produced a number of volumes of basic importance to the research worker in the field of international migration. For the most part these are handbooks, essentially of a reference character, but some contain important texts on different aspects of post-war immigration.

Problems of Migration Statistics (Population Studies No. 5, 1949, pp. vii + 65) comments upon problems of measurement and collection of statistics, and presents schematic tabulations of available data in the main sending and receiving countries. The final section contains international recommendations on migration statistics.

This was followed by another volume, International Research on Migration (ST/EOA/18, 1953, pp. 33), which reported upon research activities of the U.N. and other specialized agencies interested in the field. This is essentially a catalogue of projects accompanied by brief summaries of the conclusions reached.

In 1954 Elements of Immigration Policy (E/CN/12, 1954, pp. 21) provided an international summary of such factors as the requirements for admission to countries, the position of migrant workers, and health and medical requirements. In addition the text comments upon the impact of immigration upon age and sex composition, and upon some social aspects of international migration flows.

At this time the U.N. also produced its first major study of international migration statistics, Sex and Age of International Migrants: Statistics for 1918-1947 (Population Studies No. 11, 1953, pp. vii + 361). The first two chapters evaluate available data, and provide illustrative tables and diagrams of the age and sex of migrants. This text is followed by detailed tables of emigration and immigration for all countries for which statistics are available.

Population Studies No. 24, Analytical Bibliography of International Migration Statistics, 1925-1950, (1955, pp. v + 195) contains basic bibliographies of primary sources for 24 selected countries, as well as a comprehensive cross-index of subject matter, and definitions and explanations relevant to the statistics of the various countries.

Economic Characteristics of International Migrants: Statistics for Selected Countries 1918-1954 (Population Studies No. 12, 1955, pp. xv + 314) is essentially a companion study to Population Studies No. 11 on Sex and Age listed above. Pp. 1-70 provides an exhaustive and significant evaluation and discussion of the classification of economic characteristics, of the policies affecting the characteristics of accepted emigrants, of the significance and limitations of the data, and also recommendations of international bodies on the methods of compiling statistics on the economic characteristics of migrants. The text also offers comparisons between the occupational structure of immigrants and the non-immigrant labour force.

Finally, reference should be made in this series to The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (Population Studies No. 17, 1953), Chapter VI of which (pp. 98-133) provides probably the most significant modern synoptic survey of theories concerning the economic, demographic and social causes and effects of international migration. Not the least valuable aspect of this work is its copious bibliographical references.

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Sir Macfarlane Burnet, "Migration and race mixture from the genetic angle," Eugenics Review, July 1959, 51:93-97.

After a summary statement of relevant genetic principles the author states his conclusions concerning the implications of race mixture. He finds no substantial evidence of inferiority of offspring to parents; and he observes that the offspring can be expected to show greater physical health and (though the evidence is scanty) "greater likelihood of exceptional mental ability." He notes further that "at the purely genetic level the entry of any dissimilar group that can be effectively assimilated into the community is on the balance desirable," and that it appears desirable to have a diversity of genetic strains in the "gene pool."

Louis L. Gerson, "Immigrant groups and American foreign policy," in Issues and Conflicts: Studies in Twentieth Century American Diplomacy, editor George L. Anderson, Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1959.

This is a general essay on the efforts of European immigrant groups to influence American foreign policy in the twentieth century and the correlative maneuvers of American politicians in pursuit of votes. Concentrating chiefly on the 1950's, the author is strongly critical of an allegedly increasing ethnic consciousness.

Charles Morley, editor, Portrait of America: Letters of Henry Sienkiewicz, New York, Columbia University Press, 1959.

These letters, written by a famous Polish novelist during his travels in America in the 1870's, contain perceptive descriptions of early Polish communities and of other American minorities of that day.

George M. Price, "The Russian Jews in America," Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, XLVIII (1958):28-62, 78-133.

Written by a prominent New York doctor, this is an excellent first-hand account of Russian Jewish life in America at the end of the nineteenth century. It was published as a book in St. Petersburg in 1893 and is now translated into English for the first time.

George L. Warren, "Prospects of migration from Europe in 1959-60,"

Department of State Bulletin, XLI, No. 1046, July 13, 1959, pp. 58-62.

This is a report on the 12th session of the Executive Committee and the 10th session of the Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, held in Geneva April 1959. Data are given for movements during the preceding year, and an estimate is made for the coming year. The Director reports the launching of a study of migrants who return to their home country and of their reasons for returning.

Joseph Watstein, "Contributions by Russian immigrants to American science and technology", 32 pages, privately printed. (Copies may be obtained from the author, 1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N. W., Washington 11, D. C.)

The author selected about two dozen prominent scientists, engineers, etc., who were born in Russia and received their principal education there before coming to the United States. The purpose of the paper is two-fold: (a) to describe the contributions of this group to American technological development, and (b) to indicate that the education was completed in almost all cases, before 1918 when the Soviets came to power. An interesting addition to a little explored area in the immigration field.

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